

## S. RES. 523

Whereas a rare disease or disorder is a disease or disorder that affects a small number of patients;

Whereas, in the United States, a rare disease or disorder affects fewer than 200,000 individuals;

Whereas, as of the date of the adoption of this resolution, more than 7,000 rare diseases or disorders affect approximately 1 in 10 individuals in the United States;

Whereas children with rare diseases or disorders account for a significant portion of the population affected by rare diseases or disorders in the United States;

Whereas many rare diseases and disorders are serious and life-threatening and lack effective treatments;

Whereas, as a result of the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049), important advances have been made in the research and treatment of rare diseases and disorders;

Whereas the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has made strides in gathering patient perspectives to inform the drug review process as part of the Patient-Focused Drug Development program, an initiative that was reaffirmed under the FDA Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-52; 131 Stat. 1005);

Whereas, although the Food and Drug Administration has approved more than 1,000 orphan indications for drugs and biological products for the treatment of rare diseases and disorders, 95 percent of rare diseases do not have an FDA-approved treatment for their condition;

Whereas limited treatment options and difficulty obtaining reimbursement for life-altering and lifesaving treatments can be challenging for individuals with rare diseases or disorders and their families;

Whereas rare diseases and disorders include sickle cell anemia, spinal muscular atrophy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, thyroid eye disease, myotonic dystrophy, t-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, microtia, meatal atresia, and conductive deafness;

Whereas individuals with rare diseases or disorders can experience difficulty in obtaining accurate diagnoses and finding physicians or treatment centers with expertise in their rare disease or disorder;

Whereas the 116th Congress passed a 4-year extension of the Rare Pediatric Disease Priority Review Voucher program under section 529(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360ff(b)) as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 134 Stat. 1182), providing an incentive for the development of therapies for children with rare diseases;

Whereas the 116th Congress passed the Advancing Care for Exceptional Kids Act (Public Law 116-16; 133 Stat. 852), improving access to coordinated, patient-centered health care for children with complex and rare medical conditions in Medicaid;

Whereas the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health support research on the treatment of rare diseases and disorders;

Whereas 2022 marks the 39th anniversary of the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049);

Whereas Rare Disease Day is observed each year on the last day of February;

Whereas Rare Disease Day is a global event that was first observed in the United States on February 28, 2009, and was observed in more than 100 countries in 2021; and

Whereas Rare Disease Day is expected to be observed globally for years to come, providing hope and information for rare disease and disorder patients around the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 28, 2022, as “Rare Disease Day”; and

(2) recognizes the importance of, with respect to rare diseases and disorders—

(A) improving awareness;

(B) encouraging accurate and early diagnosis; and

(C) supporting national and global efforts to develop effective treatments, diagnostics, and cures.

SENATE RESOLUTION 524—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY 19 THROUGH FEBRUARY 26, 2022, AS “NATIONAL FFA WEEK”, RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION IN DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION OF LEADERS WHO WILL CHANGE THE WORLD, AND CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF THE NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION’S MEMBERSHIP MAGAZINE, ORIGINALLY CALLED THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, NOW CALLED NEW HORIZONS

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 524

Whereas the National FFA Organization (referred to in this preamble as “FFA”) was established in 1928;

Whereas the mission of FFA is to make a positive difference in the lives of students by developing their potential for premier leadership, personal growth, and career success through agricultural education;

Whereas FFA has 735,038 members in 8,817 chapters in all 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and Washington, DC;

Whereas FFA welcomes all students;

Whereas more than 13,000 FFA advisors and agricultural education teachers deliver an integrated model of agricultural education, providing students with an innovative and cutting-edge education;

Whereas 2022 marks 70 years of FFA’s membership magazine, originally called The National Future Farmer, now called New Horizons;

Whereas there are more than 8,000,000 FFA alumni worldwide;

Whereas members of FFA collectively earn more than \$4,000,000,000 annually through work-based learning experiences or supervised agricultural experiences; and

Whereas members of FFA will celebrate “National FFA Week” during the week of February 19 through February 26, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of February 19 through February 26, 2022, as “National FFA Week”; and

(2) recognizes the important role of the National FFA Organization in developing the next generation of leaders who will change the world; and

(3) celebrates 70 years of the National FFA Organization’s membership magazine, originally called The National Future Farmer, now called New Horizons.

SENATE RESOLUTION 525—RECOGNIZING MARCH 1, 2022, AS THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WHICH SPANS THE STATES OF WYOMING, MONTANA, AND IDAHO

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. KING, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 525

Whereas Yellowstone National Park, the first national park in the world, was established to share the wonders and preserve and protect the scenery, cultural heritage, wildlife, and geologic and ecological systems and processes in their natural condition for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations;

Whereas human history in the Yellowstone area dates back more than 11,000 years;

Whereas the location of Greater Yellowstone at the convergence of the Great Plains, Great Basin, and Columbia Plateau Indian cultures means that many Native American Tribes have traditional connections to the land and its resources;

Whereas, for thousands of years before the designation of the national park, the Greater Yellowstone area was a place where Native Americans hunted, fished, gathered plants, quarried obsidian, and used the thermal waters for religious and medicinal purposes;

Whereas many Native American Tribes are associated with Yellowstone National Park, including—

- (1) Assiniboine and Sioux;
- (2) Blackfeet;
- (3) Cheyenne River Sioux;
- (4) Coeur d’Alene;
- (5) Comanche;
- (6) Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation;
- (7) Crow;
- (8) Crow Creek Sioux;
- (9) Eastern Shoshone;
- (10) Flandreau Santee Sioux;
- (11) Gros Ventre and Assiniboine;
- (12) Kiowa;
- (13) Little Shell Chippewa;
- (14) Lower Brule Sioux;
- (15) Nez Perce;
- (16) Northern Arapaho;
- (17) Northern Cheyenne;
- (18) Oglala Sioux;
- (19) Rosebud Sioux;
- (20) Salish and Kootenai;
- (21) Shoshone-Bannock;
- (22) Sisseton Wahpeton;
- (23) Spirit Lake;
- (24) Standing Rock Sioux;
- (25) Turtle Mountain Band of the Chippewa;
- (26) Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; and
- (27) Yankton Sioux;

Whereas the Yellowstone area was visited by fur traders and explorers during the early